

TROCHIDÆ, NEW AND OLD.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Since my monograph of this family¹ was written, a number of specimens inviting notice have come into my hands.

Monodonta labio Linné, var. *granulata* Pilsbry.

I have received from two sources specimens of a *Monodonta* referable to *labio*, but having an interstitial row of granules in each interlir groove; these intervening grained liræ becoming almost as prominent as the principal ones on the last whorl. The number of granose liræ is thus about doubled, giving quite a distinct aspect to the shells. This is the more remarkable from the fact that in the large suite of *M. labio* before me last year, none showed any trace of granose interstitial lirulæ. The color is uniform ashen, one shell showing small subsutural purple spots. All of the liræ are markedly granose.



Fig. 1

Monodonta neritoides Philippi.

This shell I placed in the Section *Neodiloma* of the genus *Monodonta*, in the Manual of Conchology, although with considerable doubt. From an examination of specimens recently presented to the Academy by Mr. John Ford, it becomes obvious at once that both *M. neritoides* Phil. and *M. perplexa* Pilsbry belong not to *Neodiloma* but to typical *Monodonta*; being furnished with a strong tooth at the base of the columella.

The description of Philippi applies to the specimen before me except that this has a green streak outside the columella, and is larger; alt. 14, diam. 16 mm. The aperture is much more oblique than in any other toothed species of *Monodonta*, except the *M. perplexa*, a shell closely allied to *neritoides*, differing in color-pattern, the more elevated acute spire, and the obvious spirals visible on the whorls and within the mouth.

Dunker's figures of *neritoides* (Index Moll. Mar. Jap. pl. 6, figs. 22, 23) are much more globose and smaller than Mr. Ford's example, but agree well with numerous specimens before me collected by Mr. Frederick Stearns in Japan. See also Manual of Conchology, xi, p. 468, pl. 38, figs. 20, 21.

¹ Manual of Conchology, 1st series, vol. XI, 1889.

Euchelus alabastrum Reeve.

This shell has the globose-conical form common to the more elevated species of the genus. The aperture occupies less than half the altitude of the shell. It is umbilicate, solid and thick, the surface



Fig. 2.

lusterless and chalky-white having a few dark dots on the spiral carinæ. The sculpture consists of elevated spirals, flange-like and curling upward, with a very beautiful fine crenulation on the concave upper surfaces of the flanges. The third spiral is at the periphery of the body-whorl; below it there are six spiral cords, the lower four exquisitely serrated, the last one within the edge of the funnel-shaped umbilicus. The whorls of the spire are tri-carinate; sutures excavated. The mouth is very oblique, closely lirate within; columella nearly straight, toothed near the base.

Alt. 17, diam. $16\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; oblique alt. of mouth 13 mm.

This form was badly described by Reeve in P. Z. S. 1854, p. 209. It has not been noticed by subsequent authors. As it is so well-marked a species, it seems worth while to have a recognizable description and figure published. The habitat is Diego Garcia, a little island near Mauritius.

The specimen figured was given me by Mr. C. W. Johnson.